IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

EXHIBIT A

Excerpts from

The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms, Seventh Edition

For Serial No.: 09/519,605 Applicant(s): SUN, Peter

IEEE 100 The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms

Seventh Edition

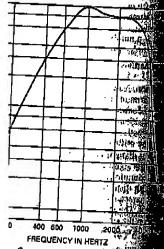


telephone influence

dish

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tence factor (TIF) (1) (high-voltage) s) A dimensionless quantity which apple ghting and is used to express the delicated a voltage or current wave shape from it ave on a voice-frequency communicate by electromagnetic or alectrostatic indicaquencies and amplitudes of harmonics: quencies and simplifices of manifestation, determined influence on a voice communities eased in terms of $I \cdot T$ product cultons and the manifestation of $I \cdot T$ product cultons are the manifestation. is, kV · T product per kilovolt) is a relative to the TIF of a voltage or current ways if the TIF of a voltage or current ways tof the sum of the squares (183) of the squares of all the singly and the singly and the singly and the singly and the singly are singly as the singly are singly a iare (rms) values of all the sine ways ig in ac waves both fundamental and biggs can-square value (unweighted) of the age weighting is derived from listening nal of frequency f as beard through the elephone set. The result, called the hown in graphical and tubular faint page in forms of relative interfering



C-measage weighting ephone influence factor.

a voltage or current whych is ratio of the square rook of the lited root-mean-square (ring) ents (including in alternating d harmonics) to the rms (unwo line) vave. (The weightings are

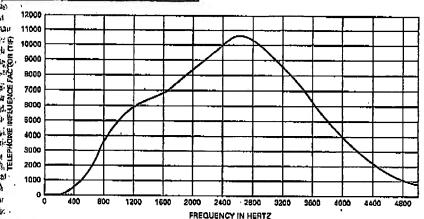
y electrical-noise test) The y electrical-noise test dia situ of all the sine-wave compo AS Cir urrent waves, both fundarity all times mean-square value (unive fetale . P represents the relative life Vite . ents at the various harrion? of waveform and not of affiliance. tion the characteristics of this is all represented by c-message, and the coupling between the idea. elephone circuit is discolly pro-

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telephone operator

ŷ·.	1980 SINGLE FREQUENCY TIF VALUES									
REQ	TIF	FREQ	TIF	FAEQ	TIF	PREC	TIF			
,́60	0.5	1020	6100	1860	7820	3000	9670			
ngo	90	1080	5400	1980	8330	3180	8740			
800	225	1140	5630	2100	8830	3800	8090			
200	400	1280	6050	2160	9080	8540	6730			
120	650	1380	6370	2220	9830	3560	6130			
540	1320	1440	6850	2340	9840	2900	4400			

1960 SINGLE FREQUENCY TIF VALUES											
FREQ	TIF	FREQ	TIF	FREQ	TIP	FREQ	TIF				
660	2260	1500	6680	2460	10240	4020	3700				
720	2760	1620	6970	2580 '	10600	4260	2750				
780	3360	1740	7320	2820	10210	4880	2190				
900	4350	1800	7570	2940	9820	5000	840				
1000	8000										



TIF weighting characteristic telephone influence factor

total effective or mus current (/) or voltage (kV) e single-frequency effective current (I) or voltage Wast frequency f, including the fundamental aingle-frequency TIP weighting at frequency f. TIP contribution of power-circuit voltage or front at frequency f may be expressed as follows:

OTP weighting characteristic represents the relative The weighting takes into account the relative the c-message weighting) and the coupling boshalpower and tolephone ofrcuit, assumed to be directly official to frequency. It is defined as

A constant

g a-massage weighting at frequency f c frequency under consideration.

0.TIF weighting characteristic is shown in the cor-

(COM/TA) 469-1988w gyer and distribution transformers) Of a voltage or anti-wave in an electric supply circuit, the ratio of the rip pot of the sum of the squares of the weighted root-square values of all the sine-wave components (includ-

entire wave. Note: This factor was formerly known as telephone interference factor, which term is still used occasionally when referring to values based on the original (1919) weighting curve. (PE/TR) C57.12.80-1978r

(5) For a voltage or current wave in an electric supply circuit, the ratio of the square root of the sum of the squares of the weighted root-mean-square values of all the sine-wave components (including alternating current waves both fundamental and harmonic) to the root-mean-square value (unweighted) of the entire wave. (IA/SPC) 519-1992

telephone line (data fransmission) A general term used in communication practice in several different senses, the more important of which are:

- The conductor or conductors and supporting or containing atructures extending between telephone stations and central offices or between central offices whether they be in the same or in different communities.
- The conductors and circuit apparatus associated with a particular communication channel.

telephone modal distance The distance between the center of the grid of a telephone handset transmitter and the center of the lips of a human talker (or the reference point of an artificial mouth) when the handset is in the modal position. See (COM/TA) 269-1971w, [50] also: telephone station.

telephone modal position The position a telephone handset assumes when the receiver of the handset is held in close contact with the car of a person with head dimensions that are modal for a population. See also: telephone station. (COM) [50]

telephone network A telecommunication network primarily intended for telephony. (COM/TA) 823-1989w

telephone operator A person who handles switching and signaling operations needed to establish telephone connections

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